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Probably the best thing about this session of Congress will be its brevity.

The Journal predicts that Governor Kolb, of Alabama, will not save much of his salary.

Judging from numerous indications the belief is entertained by Indiana State officers that public office is family snap.

There is a conspicuous absence in Mr. Cleveland's late message of the bouncing, self-assertive tone that has characterized some former ones. He has evidently learned at last that the Congress is a co-ordinate branch of the government.

It is hardly profitable to speculate on the probable character of President Cleveland's message had the recent election gone the other way, but there is good reason to believe that the tone of listless melancholy which now pervades it would be absent

Queen Majajie, of the Kaffirs, is said to be 300 years old and to have had a continuous reign since her accession to power in childhood. It is currently reported that one Grover Cleveland would give Majajie a big round silver dollar with a hole in it for her receipe.

The President says in his message that "the tariff act passed at the last session of the Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty." Thus mildly and gently does he refer to the measure which he formerly characterized as one of perfidy and dishonor.

There is nothing small about Japan except its country, and when the territory is ceded to it which it demands in settlement, that will be of very respectable size. With 400,000,000 yen in its pocket and a lot of new territory it will be in a position to receive the honorable attentions of the most distinguished

In addition to the "lack of elasticity" in our currency circulation which the President, in common with the rest of the currency doctors, harps upon, he deprecates "its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country." Perhaps he thinks the authorization of State bank issues would localize the currency and cause it to remain in the neighborhood where it was issued.

Mrs. Kelly, a Pennsylvania woman, announces herself as a candidate for Congress in a district where a vacancy lately occurred through death. Mrs. Kelly writes verses, and she says one object she has in seeking an election is that she wants to push her claim to an appointment as national poet. Unless she can write mortuary verse she will, if appointed, find nothing for a laureate to do under the present administration.

The Presidential custom which has grown up in recent years of recapitulating so largely in the message to Congress the reports of the different Secretarjes seems to call for reform. True, all these reports, except that of the Secretary of the Treasury, are made to the ident, but as they are already printed in full and with much greater detail than he can give in his recapitulation, it would seem sufficient merely to call attention to them, except in far as the President wishes to make them the basis of recommendations for new legislation. All public documents in this country are too verbose and

It appears from the report of the Adjutant-general that the railroads in this State charged and were paid for every mile traveled by the militia during the labor troubles last summer. As the object in calling out and moving the troops was mainly to keep lines of transportation open and protect railroad property from destruction, the action of the roads in charging full regular rates for moving the troops was, to say the least, illiberal. There ought to be a law fixing the maximum rate which may be charged for the transportation of the militia under orders and providing that when they are called out to protect railroad property no charge whatever shall be made for transportation.

The President could not omit all refevence to Hawaii in his message, but, short as he made it, it carried a confession of the failure of the policy of infamy. He simply said that "since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation." He might have added that the deposition of the Queen was made effective and the republic established in

ministration to prevent it. This would not have sounded very well in a message, but it would have been true.

AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

In the progress of the currency discussion now on we are likely to hear a great deal about the necessity of "an elastic currency." In fact, that seems to constitute the burden of the discussion thus far. It is a prominent feature of the so-called Baltimore plan and of the modifications of it suggested by Controller Eckles, Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland. The new currency doctors assume that our present system is entirely inelastic, and therefore fatally defective, while their plan would be immeasurably superior because it would insure elasticity. There seems to be a further assumption that an inelastic currency is a prime cause of commercial panics and that an elastic currency would be almost a sure preventive there-

There is some danger that the new

school of currency doctors may overwork the elastic currency idea. Elasticity, or the quality of expansion and contraction in the volume of currency according to the demands of trade, is a desirable feature in any currency system, but it is not the most desirable or essential quality. The prime requisites of any paper currency, and the ones that outweigh all others, are that it should be uniform and unfluctuating in value and promptly convertible into gold coin under any and all possible circumstances. These qualities secured, elasticity is desirable, but it should not be considered until the others are assured beyond any possibility of doubt. It is worth while to remark that national bank notes possess in a remarkable and exceptional degree the essential qualities above named, and those who attack the present system on the ground of its inelasticity should be frank enough to admit that they cannot hope to improve on the quality of the currency itself. It is safe to say that the people have gained far more by the uniformity, stability and convertibility of national bank notes than they have lost by the alleged inelasticity of the present system. The worst result that can flow from an inelastic currency is an occasional plethora or scarcity, to which the business of the country easily adjusts itself and from which it soon recovers, but a depreciated, fluctuating or inconvertible currency is continuing robbery, perpetual loss and cumulative ruin. When new currency doctors talk about the importance of securing elasticity of the currency it devolves on them to show that their system would not sacrifice any of the more essential qualities of paper currency secured by the present

WHY THE PEOPLE FEEL SECURE.

The meeting of Congress is an event in which the public commonly takes but little active interest. Last session the proceedings were anxiously watched. owing to the hope that something would be done to improve business, and more than usual attention will be given to the doings of the session just opened because of a curiosity as to the effect upon its members of the recent election. But for the most part people go about their business with little apparent heed to what is being done by the law makers. Having selected their Representative, they give over the responsibility to his hands and turn their minds to other matters. The unwary legislator is in danger of being misled by this seeming trustfulness. He is apt to acquire too deep a sense of his own importance and to forget that he is answerable to his constituents whether they seem to demand definite acts of him or not. He is only brought to a realizing sense of his dependence upon them and of the fact that their faith in him is an uncertain quantity and not to be tampered with when he suddenly finds himself "turned down," as so many have done lately. He learns then, too late, that though their eyes seem closed they are in fact wide awake and watchful, and unwilling to submit to any interference with their rights. It is in this certainty that the people can and will have their own way in the end. though Congresses fall by the wayside and are forgotten, that the strength of our institutions lies, and it is this certainty which causes the public to show so little agitation over the course of any administration. An administration, a Congress, is a thing of a day, but the

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT AND THE MILITIA.

The report of Adjutant-general Robcontains some recommendations worthy of adoption by the Legislature, notably that in reference to increasing the Governor's military contingent fund. Perhaps this recommendation might with more propriety have come first from the Governor himself, but it can do no harm for the Adjutant-general to add the weight of his approval. The object of this appropriation is to defray the expense of calling out the militia in case of necessity. Recent experience has shown that such a necessity may arise very unexpectedly and be very urgent. During the last year it was necessary to call out troops first on account of the Roby trouble, and igain, during the great labor strikes. he first call exhausted the small ap .. opriation of \$2,000, which was the only one available for the purpose, and the expense of the other calls, amounting in the aggregate to about \$51,000, had to be assumed by the Governor, and the entire amount was finally paid by an arrangement based on his private credit. This transaction was more creditable to the Governor than to the State. As the Constitution makes it his duty to see that the laws are enforced, and as experience has shown that it may become necessary to incur considerable expense in doing this, the State should not tie the Governor's hands or embarrass his operations by an inadequate appropriation. The fund is one which should only be drawn upon in case of necessity, but it should be ample and immediately

In this connection the Journal ventures to express the hope that one of the first acts of the Legislature will be to pass a bill reimbursing the Governor the full amount of his expenditures on account of the military operations last summer. His action was in the highest degree commendable, and the Legislature should show that the confidence with which he relied on the honor of the State to reimburse him for advances ente of the utmost efforts of the ad- | practically made on his individual credit

lost after the Legislature organizes in passing a bill reimbursing him to the last cent of principa and interest for

which he became responsible. The recommendations of the Adjutantgeneral looking to the strengthening and improvement of the State militia deserve favorable consideration, though care should be taken not to incur too great expense on this account. The State has now the foundation and nucleus of an excellent militia system, and should take no steps backward in the matter of maintaining it. The recent operations of the militia elicited a great many compliments for the State, and the object lesson of loyalty and obedience to law which the incident afforded was worth far more than the cost of mobilizing the troops. The militia deserves liberal treatment at the hands of the Legislature.

STILL SLANDERING PENSIONERS.

While Mr. Cleveland seems to have been generally lenient in his judgments in his message, he does not relent toward the pensioner. In his last message he declared that "thousands of neighborhoods had their well-known fraudulent pensioners." Now he speaks of the bare-faced and extensive frauds exposed" by the bureau and goes on to assume that the veterans have declared that no purgation of the pension rolls is necessary; when, as a matter of fact, the organizations of veterans have expressed the desire, time and again, to render any assistance they can to de-

tect the fraudulent pensioner. What about "the bare-faced and extensive frauds exposed?" Let us turn to the report of Commissioner Lochren and learn how extensive the exposed frauds are. On page 8 of the report it is stated in parenthesis that "there were 194 convictions for pension frauds last year," which is scarcely more than the average under Republican administrations. That is, an army of special examiners and other officials have been able to find sufficient evidence to punish but 194 of the 969,544 pensioners whose names were on the rolls June 30, 1894 for fraud. These are "the extensive pension frauds exposed." Three or four pension claim agents in different parts of the country have been found guilty of a violation of the pension laws, but these men, for the most part, did not even have veterans for dupes. The truth is, the President, Hoke Smith and Lochren are angry because an indignant people called for a halt to the indiscriminate dropping of pensioners which they begun in May, 1893, and forced them in justice to restore the most of them to the rolls. When the veterans see this last insult of the President, thousands who voted the Republican ticket this year for the first time will be thankful that they did, and the limited number who did not will fall into the Republican line

The Journal knows of but one notorious pension fraud in Indiana. That was perpetrated by a Democratic Commissioner of Pensions after he and two Republican predecessors had refused to reopen it, upon the insistence of a now ex-Democratic Congressman. In 1893 the name was dropped, but was restored in spite of hostile evidence, on the insistence of another Democratic Repre sentative. The Journal has given history of the case and several times offered to furnish the Commissioner the name and also the names of persons who declare that the pension which that person draws is fraudulently drawn and dishonestly granted.

BI-PARTISAN CONTROL OF STATE IN-STITUTIONS

Senator Boyd, who by agreement of the majority is to be chairman of the Senate committee on benevolent institutions, is reported as saying that he does not believe the Legislature will consent to leave the appointing power in the hands of the Governor unless it can be provided that the majority party shall have the majority on the board of each one of the State institutions. In the opinion of the Journal this would be departure from the spirit of the Republican platform and would establish a bad precedent. The Republican platform of

We demand that our benevolent instituions be placed above the level of partisan politics, and that they be controlled by ent political parties, appointed by the Gov-

The platform of 1892 declared: We believe that the benevolent, educaional and correctional institutions of the State should be placed under nonpartisan

If these declarations meant anything at all and are to be construed honestly they mean that the management of the institutions should be divorced from politics and placed on a non-partisan basis. It certainly did not mean that one party or the other as it chanced to be on top should seek to get temporary control of the institutions, thus setting an example for the other party to imitate when it should get in power. It happens at present that we have a Republican Legislature and a Democratic Governor. Two years hence the situation may be reversed; it is not likely to be, but it may be. If this Legislature insists on having a majority on all the boards during the term of a Democratic Governor, the next or a later Democratic Legislature may insist on having a majority during the term of a Republican Governor. And so the old fight will go on, and the institutions will be in politics as much as ever. If the reform demanded by the Republican platform is ever to be established it has got to begin some time, and there is no better time than the present. The thing for the Legislature to do is to provide for bi-partisan boards, leave the appointing power in the hands of the Governor and trust to his honor to carry out the law in good

Farm Institute Work. To-day the farm institute work begins in this State. There will be nine meetings held during the week. Two days will be devoted to each meeting. The statute provides for \$5,000 for defraying the expenses of this work. The management and control of the institutes is in charge or under the management of the faculty of Purdue University. Prof. W. C. Latta, the superintendent of the experiment farm, is the superintendent of the work, and has shown eminent fitness for the responsibilities thus devolved upon him. By his unflagging energy and economy he has held more meetings annually than are held in Wisconsin. with \$12,000 appropriated, and about the same number as held in Ohio, where \$15,000 is annually expended. Notwithstanding the limited means, the work has been as efficlently carried forward as was possible under the limited appropriation. Any farmer who will travel extensively in the State, I

was not misplaced. No time should be | and note the methods of farming and the results, will observe a marked contrast. He will witness modes of farming that impoverish both farm and farmer. Surrounded by like conditions of soil, season and climate, he will see farmers who are improving the soil and enriching themselves. Some of the cattle now being prepared for the market on Indiana farms will bring, in market, 2 cents a pound; others will bring 6 cents. In every department of farm management there is room for improvement. The management of Indiana farms, flocks and herds, orchards, gardens, the dairy, the poultry department, and, last, but not least, the home, with its environments, its attractions, its opportunities for social and intellectual growth, unite in demanding of farmers that they avail themselves of all the facilities offered, to the end that they may attain the possibilities offered on Indiana farms, not only for paying profits, but for honor and distinction. The future of agriculture will, with the lapse of time, reveal greater contrast between the successes and failures. While the future will offer greater possibilities for success to the progressive, it will also reveal greater failure on the part of the nonprogressive. The farm institutes now being held in the State offer greatly needed advantages for improvement.

> The Coroner's Office. The exorbitant and dishonest charges of

ex-Coroner Beck became a public scandal, and contributed to swell the Republican majority in this county in the recent election. The new incumbent takes the office on a platform that pledges reform in the administration of that as well as other local offices. The law in regard to coroner's fees in counties having a population o 40,000 or more is as follows:

The fees of coroners shall be as follows: Impaneling and swearing witnesses, and making and returning inquisition for the view of each body, for first day, \$10; for each additional day, \$2.50; mileage for each mile necessarily traveled, 5 cents

The law gives the coroner authority to employ a clerk at \$3 per day to "take down the evidence at any inquisition," and authorizes him to subpoena witnesses by a constable, who is entitled to a constable's

low the coroner \$10 for the first day of his employment in each case and \$2.50 for each subsequent day. It cannot be presumed that the Legislature intended that several per diem charges might be made for one day's service, or that the viewing of a body and the subsequent inquest should be made to cover a greater number of days than were reasonably necessary for the performance of the work. In the matter of witnesses the law says: "All persons desirous of being heard shall be examined as witnesses; and the coroner may cause witnesses to be summoned by subpoena, who shall answer all questions asked them or oath." Under this provision the coroner ought to subpoena only such witnesses as he thinks necessary who do not volunteer their services. If he can save the expense of a subpoena and service he should do so.

The law is plain and easily construed, and excessive fees cannot be charged or allowed under it without perverting its meaning. Most cases ought to be disposed of by the coroner in one day; a few may require two days, while an inquest that would last three days ought to be a rare and exceptional occurrence. For years past the law has been notoriously abused in this county, and if its abuse cannot be stopped in any other way the Legislature should take it in hand and amend the law.

Hev? What's this? Julia Marlowe Taber says she desires "emphatically and once for all to disclaim any alleged ambition, and to disavow any assumed intention whatsoever of referring such measures of friendly and generous critical and popular approval as is has been my (her) good fortune to achieve thus far in America, to the arbitrament of transatiantic judgment and approval." Careful reading of this, crosswise and backward, leads to the belief that what the dear girl wishes to say is that her heart will always be true to her American Poll, or in other words, that she will never desert her American Micawber save for brief periods that are not to count. Her unfortunate literary style suggests the painful possibility that she has modeled it on certain Indianapolis eulogies of her playing.

A Pittsburg pastor preached last Sunday night on "Naming the Baby." Somebody may ask what such a subject has to do with religion, but anyone who knows the virulence of the family row sometimes raised over the naming of the baby will freely acknowledge that religion ought to have something to do with the matter if it hasn't.

The question as to whether women shall be eligible as delegates to the General Conference does not seem to be an exciting one among the Methodist Episcopal brethren, judging by the small number which turns out to vote. The woman question comes up in so many forms that only an unusual phase of it arouses attention now.

If Kolb is not allowed to act as Governor of Alabama after all the trouble he has had in swearing himself in nothing will be left him but to execute his threat to secede from the State. In such event it is not probable that the State will try to hold

With diamonds to be picked up from the ground in Brown county, what's the difference if it has no railroad within its borders? Plenty of people will find the walking good enough.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony

s worth \$15,000,000. John Bartlett, famous as the compiler "Familiar Quotations," is a resident of Cambridge, Mass., and is seventy-four years

The Prince of Wales is very nice about Christmas presents. He sends pretty things to all his old friends and even to acquain-

The favorite lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Italy is the Countess Giannoti, who the American-born daughter of a Newark (N. J.) cigarette maker. It is stated that Thomas A. Edison has

already expended nearly \$1,000,000 in his ex-

periments to find a commercial method of

reducing low-grade ores by electricity. Mrs. Bradley Martin, of New York, has bought the diamond crown of Marie Antoinette and will thus become an object of envy to New York's fashionable world. The young page who galloped full speed from Paris to deliver to Josephine Napoler s letter a mouncing the birth of the living. He is no other than M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, who still walks daily from his house at Passy to the scene of his sena-

torial duties. Kaiser Wilhelm now has his first earned dollar. The Vienna Maennergesangverein recently sang his Ode to Aegir, and as it is bound by its statutes to pay a ducat to every composer whose works appear on its programme, it has sent the Emperor golden ducat and a certificate or mem-

bership. He has accepted both. For the last fifteen years, at regular intervals of three months, Alphonse Daudet has received a note, written in pencil, from the same man, who is evidently a great traveler, for his letters bear all the stamps of the world. He informs the great novelist that he trains animals to pr his world-famed name, and then lets them

Mr. Ruskin, in one of his latest published works, has a word to say about the rights of men and women: Quite one of the most important and necessary ones of man, he considers, is the right to have a good dinner well cooked, when he comes from his work, and "quite one of the pleasantest rights of women to have a pretty dress to put on when she has done hers." "The first

of sciences, therefore," Mr. Ruskin concludes, "is that of cookery, and the first of arts that of dress.' Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who came

from Europe last summer to nurse her son luring his illness, will soon return to the south of France for her own health. The young man, who has completely recovered,

That even the kings who persecuted the Jews in the middle ages were obliged to employ Jewish physicians is well known A writer in the Barcelona Revista de Ciencias Medicas now shows from the Vatican archives that the Popes also employed them, and in return protected them in holding to their faith. Angelo de Manuele, a Jew, was appointed physician to Boniface IX and the conclave of cardinals in 1392. Julius II had for his doctor a Spanish rabbi. The Popes of the renaissance, Leo X, Clement VII, Paul III, all employed Jews. As late as 1550 the religion of the doctors was not interfered with.

Some of your griefs you have cured, And the sharpest you still have survived; But what torments of pain you endured From the evils that never arrived! -Browning.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Straight of It.

Bugface Brown-So pore ole Bill Swipes died with his boots on, eh? Bumlamp Pete-Naw. He died with Sam Gibbins's boots on. That's how come him

The Cheerful Idiot. "Haven't you got this book in a chicken salad binding?" asked the Cheerful Idiot. "What do you mean?" asked the astonished bookseller. "Half calf."

We and They.

woman is not allowed to see her husband until the day of the wedding? Mrs. Potts-I don't remember, but anyway it is not much worse than the American way of seeing so little of him after mar-

Mrs. Watts-Isn't it in Turkey that a

The Resident Gentleman Explains. Two Mexicans were standing in the door of the little railroad station, each insisting, with infinite bows and flowing compliments, that the other should precede

"Oh, how deliciously polite!" twittered the tourist lady. "Why can't our American men learn such politeness?"

plained the resident American gentleman "as that no Greaser don't like to give no other Greaser a chance to git close behind his back."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Some people appear to be utterly unable to do the best they can.-Galveston News. Some people never learn how to keep out of debt until after they lose their credit -Galveston News.

Who was it that said Mr. Cleveland was suffering from writers cramp?-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Sometimes a prayer for a good meeting is not answered because there is bad venti-

lation.--Ram's Horn. Jilson says he has noticed that it doesn't require a very strong voice to break the silence.-Buffalo Courier. The men not only have to sit behind high hats at the theater, but they have to pay for them.-Atchison Globe When a woman's face is her fortune

nine times out of ten she will die a pauper. -Falls Creek (Pa.) Herald. Herdso-Did I tell you that cute remark my little boy got off the other day? Saidso -Eight times.-New York World. Oh for a man and an American in the room of that flabby puppet, Gresham -Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The one happy characteristic of Populism is that it, like most other poisons, is emetic in its effects.-Detroit Tribune. Before the Democrats go into the next campaign they ought to lay in a permanent supply of funeral music.—Philadelphia In-

There is always one good thing about Mr. Cleveland's messages. You don't have to read them if you don't want to .- Kansas City Journal. Congressman Wilson didn't eat a very

hearty Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. Wilson has become a little shy of dinners.-Kansas City Journal. We presume Lady Henry Somerset has already purified the English stage, else she wouldn't be at work on ours.—Philadelphia

North American. Kolb ought to go to Hawail. There i a "republic" where the candidates do the voting, counting and swearing themselves in,-Louisville Courier-Journal. Mrs. Simpson announces that her hus

band has no intention of leaving Kansas. which is pretty rough on Kansas. But Indiana can breathe easier.-Cincinnati Trib The popular occupation with young wom-

en-making parlor matches.-Lowell Courier. Mrs. Catt, of Kansas, the apostle of Populism there, seems to have disappeared over the garden wall.—St. Joseph Herald.

THE NEW CURRENCY PLAN. The President's Scheme Might Add

\$300,000,000 to the Circulation. Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch If the suggestions of President Cleveland as to the currency should be carried out there would be added at the extreme to 900,000, and this would come into use in local circulation in large measure. At pres ent the capitalization of the national banks and of the State banks, which might com in as dispensers of circulation, is about 950,000,000. Under the spur of the proposed law the capital might rise in the aggregate by the opening of new banks to a round thousand millions. This would permit bank note circulation of 3750 000 00 At present there is out in paper money \$402,000,000 in gold and silver certificates; \$498,000,000 in United States and Treasury notes, and \$207,000,000 in national bank notes in all, \$1,107,000,000, The national bank cir-

cent, of deposits of United States notes required by the Cleveland plan would absorb \$225,000,000 from the \$498,000,000 specified above. This would make a total disappearance of \$432,000,000 with an appearance of \$750,000,000 new money, or a net gain of \$318,000,000, provided the banks took full advantage of the opportunity to get money The Cleveland plan differs from the Bal timore or Bankers' Association plan in the requirement of the 30 per cent, deposit of greenbacks or Treasury notes, and also in requiring the banks to attend to their own mption instead of having the work thrown on the government as at present The redemption of bank circulation is now one of the most onerous and troublesom duties of the several subtreasuries and of the Treasury Department. Under the new plan the banks would send the notes of other banks to the banks issuing them for redemption, and would thus keep a sharp watch on one another.

Japan Should Let Well Enough Alone. San Francisco Chronicle

There is really an element of danger the peace of the world in the unchecked progress of Japan. The Japanese are very broud of their newly acquired civilization and many among them sincerely believe that it is the destiny of Japan to influence the affairs of the whole civilized world Should they reduce China to subjection they would at once look about for some new world to conquer, and then, whether Europe or America should be the objective oint, what a trouncing they would get Japan, if she be wise, will content herself with the substantial victory she has already attained over China.

Time to Deliver a Piano. Philadelphia Times.

A South-end woman recently bought plano and the instrument was delivered in the evening. "Take back that piano." said the woman, "and bring it around to-morrow, when the neighbors can see it." plano was taken away and delivered next

In Danger of Arrest. New York Press.

There is hardly a place in the United States now where a man can say, "I am a Democrat," without being laughed at. In some former Democratic strongholds he would probably be arrested as a suspicious

What Might Have Been. Chicago Inter Ocean.

If the Chinese had hired half a dozen in gray, and posted them around the guns at Port Arthur, the Japs might have pounded away all winter and not got in.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

Review of the Work of the Department of Justice in the Debs Strike

TAX COLLECTION

and Stanford Estate Case.

MR. CARLISLE ARRANGING FOR THE NECESSARY MACHINERY.

Alleged Renson for the Coinage of Silver Dollars-Decision That Affects Courts-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.- The Attorneygeneral's annual report to Congress made public to-day shows that the affairs with which the departments of justice has had to deal during the past year have been in some particulars of unusual interest and importance. From the figures given the continuous growth of business in the federal courts is manife.

In speaking of the Supreme Court the Attorney-general says that at no distant day it will be "as distinguished for the promptitude with which decisions are rendered as it once was for the delays inevitably accompanying them," and predicts that the court, "in the course of a few years, will be able to dispose of its docket in a session of two or three months, while the justices will be able to devote a reasonble amount of time to the Circuit Courts of Appeals and to thus materially add to the efficiency and prestige of those courts." After mentioning the steadily increasing business of the Circuit Courts of Appeals, Mr. Olney suggests that, as the system has come to stay, an additional circuit judge should be appointed in each of the Seventh and Ninth circuits, and possibly the Sixth.

The facts concerning the claim presented

by the United States to the executrix of the estate of Leland Stanford is tersely stated in the report. It is shown that under the Constitution of California each stockholder of a corporation is individually and personally liable for his proportion of all its debts and liabilities; that the Central Pacific Railroad Company is a California corporation, and in the year 1869 absorbed the Western Pacific Railroad Company, which was also a California corporation; that aid was given both corporations by the United States in the shape of subsidy bonds and on account of which, and the interest paid thereon by the United States, there will eventually result, when the subsidy bonds shall have all matured, an indebtedness to the United States aggregating in round numbers \$60,000,000; that Leland Stanford, at the time the subsidy bonds were advanced, owned stock in both the railroads to the extent of one quarter of the whole stock, and hence became liable to the United States to the extent of one-quarter of the indebtedness. The report states that the claim involves complicated and strenuously contested questions, both of law and of fact-as to the merits of which it is impossible to form any absolutely reliable judgment in advance of a thorough judicia investigation. On this point the Attorneygeneral says: "It was plainly the duty of the department to see that the claim, whatever its merits or its value, was not prejudiced by the decease of Stanford and the administration of his estate in the State probate court. The claim was presented, and, except this, no action has yet been taken. I have offered to bring suit on the claim at once on the defendants agree-ing that evidence taken in it should be deemed evidence in any subsequent suit, if such subsequent suit were found to be necessary. This proposition has not yet

been accepted. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report directs attention to certain recommendations in the last annual report and requests their favorable consideration by Congress. They relate to:

First-The abolition of the system by which United States district attorneys, marshals, clerks and commissioners are paid by fees nd-The vesting in United States commissioners, wherever it can legally be done, and in the Territories certainly, jurisdic-

tion over minor offenses within the grade Third-Making writs of error in cases of crime not capital run to the Circuit Court of Appeals instead of to the Supreme Court. Fourth-The recognition of decrees in the

crime of murder and in the punishment Fifth-Writs of error on behalf of the United States in criminal cases. The Attorney-general briefly reviews the course taken by the department with reference to the "commissioners." He devotes several pages of his remarks to the Pullman strike, in the course of which he says that the relation to it of the Department of Justice was incirect and arose only when the railroads of the country became involved and the passage of United States mails and the movements of interstate commerce were interfered with. "To compel a settlement of disputes between the Pullman company and a portion of its employes," says the Attorney-general, "nothing less was meditated and aimed at than a complete stoppage of all the railroad the country, State and interstate, and freight as well as passenger.

Such a result, involving, for a city like Chicago, the loss of the very necessaries of life, it seemed to be the duty of the department to prevent by the most vigorous use of all the legal weapons at its com-The Attorney-general reviews the action of the United States marshal, under the direction of the Attorney-general, in procuring an injunction from the United States Court against Debs and his associates, restraining them from all interference with trains carrying United States mails or engaged in interstate traffic, and says that t was hoped that the vigorous measures taken by the marshal would prove ade quate to the emergency, and resort to the nilitary arm of the government would be unnecessary. The situation, however, did not improve and on July 3 it had become so serious that Marshal Arnold, Judge Grosscup and United States Attorneys Walker and Milchrist joined in a telegram urging the immediate sending of troops to Chicago, This request was complied with, and the result of the legal proceedings referred to and of the manifest determination and readiness of the executive to carry them into full effect became at once ap parent. The strike at Chicago, so far as it involved the obstruction of United States

mails and the paralysis of interstate commerce, was practically broken when the United States troops reached that city and, being broken at Chicago, was, in reality broken everywhere else. Substantially the legal measures were everywhere resorted to and whenever the facts required. were enforced by the military power of the United States, and were attended with the same fortunate results. In commenting on the status of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as a creditor of the United States, reference is made to the report of Hon. George Hoadley, special counsel for the United States. In the same connection, the Attorney-general quotes at length the report he made to Congress on the 26th of April last, explaining the repeti-tion of said report as follows: "All the rea-

in force by the lapse of time." THE INCOME TAX.

sons therein stated for immediate con-

gressional action looking to a reorganiza-

ion of the Union Pacific Railroad Com-

pany still exist-indeed, have only increased

Secretary Carlisle Preparing to Put the Law Into Effect. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Secretary Car-

lisle had a conference to-day with Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, at which were discussed the regulations recently prepared to govern in the collection of the income tax. The regulations are very lengthy and cover every question which is likely to arise in the administration of the law. They are not. however, likely to be promulgated for some days yet, as the Secretary has granted the request of some gentlemen to be heard before the regulations are finally approved. Secretary Carlisle is arranging the machinery for the collection of the income tax with evident confidence that the necessary funds for its operation will be forthg in the near future. He has submitted an estimate of \$500,000 for the employment of 303 additional deputy collectors, ten extra revenue agents and other expenses in the execution of the statute, and is now acting with the expectation that Congress

ready appropriated for stationery, printing Secreatary Carlisle made only an in cidental reference to the income tax in his annual report, submitted to Congress to-day, and it is probable that he has reserved it as a subject for a special con tion to the appropriation committee.

FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.

Carlisle's Object in Ordering the Coinage of Silver Dollars. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-There is reason to believe that Secretary Carlisle will, at an early date, possibly before the end of this month, order the mints to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars. It will be remembered that Mr. Carlisle last July startled the entire financial world by ordering the mints to begin coining silver dollars. It was stated at the time that the Secretary was influenced by the desire to assist the campaign of the Persocrats in Alabama who sought to convince the farmers that the administration was favorable to silver by showing them silver dollars with the date of 1894. So well did the scheme succeed that after the Democrats elected their entire State ticket, Mr. Carlisle kept up the colnage of silver as a campaign argument throughout the South and West for the congressional campaign. Another reason advanced for the surp move was the statement that Mr. Carlisle needed the seigniorage. The elections are over now and the treasury is temporarily plethoric. The arguments for continuing the coinage have heretofore disc According to Director of the Mint Preston the entire silver coinage from July 1 to Nov. 1 was \$2,843,000 as follows: July. \$423,-000; August, \$748,000; September, \$672,000; October, \$600,000; November, \$400,000. The sum of profit which the treasury cleared in the transaction at "seigniorage" was \$916,-

BLOW TO COURTS-MARTIAL. Judge Decides They Cannot Impose

Infamous Punishment. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The decision of Judge Hughes at Norfolk on the application for a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of naval pay clerk Sayres, has caused much commotion in army and navy circles here and should the Judge's decision be upheld on appeal by the Supreme Court it will be necessary to devise an entirely new code of punishments that may be inflicted by courts martial. In effect, the decision ppears to be that no court martial can, in any case, whether the defendant be a commissioned officer or an enlisted man, which includes of course, as long as the defendant may be near a civil tribunal. This' decision is based on the fourth amendment to the Constitut The language of this amendment is slightly ambiguous and Judge Hughes apparently has adopted a construction at variance with all preceding decisions and one which, if sustained, will result in the abandonment of all of the military and naval prisons.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The President has granted pardons in the following cases: Ronce Moore, convicted in South Dakota of selling liquor without license; A. Cooksey, convicted in Illinois of passing counterfeit money; James G. Walker, convicted in Georgia of illicit distilling, and W. A. Markley, convicted in Arkansas of cutting open mail bags. In the case of Charles B. Mur-ray, convicted in Georgia of counterfeiting, the thirty months sentence has been commuted to eighteen months imprisonment allowance for good conduct Applications for clemency were denle the following cases: oker, of Georgia, counterfeiting; W. sby, of Georgia, counterfeiting; F. A.

Loessig, Nevada, illegal liquor selling. Patents Granted Hoosiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Patents have been granted residents of Indiana as follows: Joshua A. Hadley, assignor of onehalf to T. C. Smith, Brazil, stove pipe fastener; John F. Harnberger, Lawrence, burg, device for steaming coffee, tea, etc.; Edward Keating, Terre Haute, span or arch; Edward Keating, Terre Haute, girder for truss bridges; Edward R. Kirby, Terre Haute, car couplings; William M. Six, Westfield, train time indicators; Alfred Weed, assignor to Arcade file works, Anderson, machine for stripping file blank;

William N. Whitely, assignor to C. A. Kitts, Muncie, hay tedder. The Bonds Paid For. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.- The Stewart syndicate has completed the payment of gold into the New York subtreasury for the new \$50,000,000 bond issue, paying in a total of \$50,409,425. The amount paid elsewhere is \$8,311,321, of which the principal is as fol-

lows: Chicago, \$2,350,000; San Francisco, \$2,030,000; Philadelphia, \$1,520,000 and Boston.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Daniel Rynearson has been appointed postmaster at Westpoint, Tippecanoe county, vice John Buchanan, resigned.

Representative Johnson arrived to-day. Hon, and Mrs. John W. Foster gave a house-warming reception to-night in honor of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jessup, of Syria, who entertained them during their travels in the East, from which they returned a

few months since. The resignation of Representative Cummings to take a local office in New York city leaves a vacancy in the chairmanshin of the committee on naval affairs. It will d according to the rules of the Ho by Representative Geissenhainer, of New Jersey, who ranks next to Mr. Cummings The opening of bids for contracts for star and steamboat mail service in Ohio. Michigan, Illinois, Wiscom Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri will be enced at the Postoffice Departmen to-morrow. The time for receiving bid expired yesterday. There are five thousand routes in these States, covering 47,579 miles, and the number of bids submitted is esti

The first Cabinet meeting in about three weeks took place and was very brief. All the Cabinet members were present. The Navy Department has issued cular in anticipation of the publication of advertisements for proposals for building three torpedo boats about fifteen tons larger than the Ericsson. The boats will be 150 feet long, 16 feet beam, 5 feet draft, 2,000 horse power, 138 tons with average speed

Story of a Bad Boy.

Philadelphia Times Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi ecording to his own admissipretty bad little boy. For a long time he lived on a farm in Tishomingo county and the best to be had then. He was no more fond of Sunday school and the church than he was of leaving his play in the fields and going to day school, and he was nearly ten years of age when he first attended the country Presbyterian church with his parents one Sunday at the conclusion of the week of prayer. Comm services were held that morning, Little John was unfamiliar with the way he should conduct himself. He says: "It was a long sermon that morning, and at the conclusion I was pretty well worn out and tired. The sermon was over at last, how-ever, and the elders of the Presbyterian Church were distributing the bread and wine. Not knowing that such things were only for the members of the church, I parook heartily of both articles, much to the repidation of my father and mother. Still did not understand for what purpos these things were done, and, boy like, received the peculiar impression that they were served as refreshments to be partaken of after long sermons "Thoroughly imbued with this idea, when

the elder came around again I accosted him thus: 'Say, Elder, you haven't got a little cheese have you?" It is only necessary to add that my parents were greatly mortified and it took a good month of tall talking to their friends to explain my ig-

norance and innocence. Monument to Tecumseh.

Our Canadian neighbors are becoming quite enthusiastic over the proposition to monument to the memory of the ndian chief, Tecumseh, at London, Ontario. A writer in the Toronto Empire of Saturday describes Tecumseh as "one of ne noblest Indian allies of Britain." Canada is somewhat lacking in war history of the heroic kind, her people are istified from their point of view in recallng the story of their Indian allies, in the cruel war against the settlers of Ohio, iana and Illinois. The Indians are rather more worthy of respect and consideration old, and presents, and promises, to exe cise their ferocity against the people of the